

GARDENING NOTES

FARM PRODUCE AT THE STATE FAIR.

In no department of the State Fair of 1914 will the evidence of progress be more conspicuous than in the Vegetable Building. The basis of progress lies in the doubling and tripling of the premium list in these classes. Special effort has been made to arouse the interest of the commercial vegetable producers of the State. The premiums for vegetables have been so increased that it will be worth while for the man in the field to choose his finest specimens and match his skill against that of the growers of other States. In former years such staple varieties as Golden Self Blanching celeriac, Danish Ball Head cabbage, Big Boston lettuce, Erfurt cauliflower, Yellow Globe onions, Hubbard squash, Eggplant corn and the leading tomatoes have been offered first prizes of \$2 to \$4. In all of these leaders this year competition will be around first premiums of \$20, second premiums of \$10 and third premiums of \$5. Other less important classes have been notably increased.

The potato classes have also been revised, with the omission of many sorts which nowadays appear only in a few catalogues and with the offering of substantial premiums for all of the kinds which are widely grown. It was at the suggestion of the officers of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association that the changes in this department have been made, and the commission has chosen Henry Greff, president of that organization, as representative.

The greatest farm implement showing in the country annually is displayed at the New York State Fair, 196,000 square feet are devoted to the exhibit. The fruit list has been revised and many unique and valuable classes added. Premium money has been doubled.

THE CORN WORM.

Prof. C. H. Richardson, Assistant Entomologist of New Jersey, reports that the worm that eats into the ends of the corn ears can be destroyed with a mixture of equal proportions of finely pulverized sulfur and dry arsenic. If lead applied to the growing tip of the corn ear.

Most of the eggs are deposited on the corn silk and the majority of the worms enter the ear at the tip and are poisoned by the mixture. A coating of the poison must be maintained on the corn silk during the entire growing season from the first appearance of the silk until maturity of the ear. For applying the mixture a baking powder can with holes punched in the bottom is used. A little of the powder is dusted on the tip of each ear as the laborer passes along the row. One application will last about a week, but if the worms are very abundant the applications should be more frequent, especially when the silk is young.

J. G. K. Jersey City—Hybrid perpetual and tea roses can be propagated in small quantities by amateur growers most successfully by layering in pots. When the root forms in the pot the plant can be removed without injury, as the roots are entirely confined to the soil in the pot.

It is preferable to use shoots of the present year's growth in a half green spring. Roses when pruned in the spring by June or July will make strong shoots from the base of the plant. Strip this shoot of leaves for a few inches where it is to be cut. Make a clean cut along the upper part of the shoot for an inch or two in length, cutting in about to the middle of the wood. Slightly bend so the cut will open and fasten the branch down with a bent twig, covering it with earth, first sinking a pot filled with earth at the place to receive the cut branch. A flat stone placed over the buried part of the layer will prevent the soil from drying out in the pot. Layering should be done in June or July.

It is making cuttings of roses the young shoot is used, but it must be hard and woody. Each leaf of the shoot with the bud at the axil and two or three inches of stem are used. The cut is made between the joint, and the cutting should be about three inches long. There will be no trouble in rooting cuttings in a greenhouse any time from September to May.

Both Hybrid perpetual and tea roses can be propagated in the open ground from cuttings of well ripened hardwood put in a cold greenhouse or cold frame, where they can be kept just above the freezing point at night, from 20 to 40 degrees, with 10 to 15 degrees more during the day. They must not get much frost.

The Rochester White gladiolus received the first prize at the thirtieth annual meeting of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists at Boston.

DIAMOND BRAND COMPOST WELL ROTTED HORSE MANURE Dried Ground Odorless

Now is the time to feed your lawn. If applied in September, our Compost will induce deep root growth and strengthen grass to withstand the frost of Winter.

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NEW YORK STATE FAIR
LARGEST AND BEST AGRICULTURAL AND
INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION IN AMERICA

\$303,000 In Live Stock and
Produce Premiums

The adzuki bean, imported from Japan, has been successfully grown on the Government farm in Virginia. It yields heavily and the bean is ground into meal or flour. It requires about the same climatic conditions as the common bean. The plants are bushy, growing from one-half to two feet high. Adzuki beans are also eaten like popped corn, as a coffee substitute and candied by boiling in sugar.

The American Association of Nurserymen has conferred an unusual honor upon John Hall, the secretary of the association. After years of faithful service Mr. Hall resigned, being unable to attend to the duties of the office owing to pressure of his business affairs. The association again unanimously elected Mr. Hall secretary, and empowered him to employ clerical help to attend to all the detail work of the office.

Cristoph Weigand, the new red rose, is the result of a cross between Frau Karl Druschki and Ulrich Brunner, distinctly showing the quality of both parents. The long, elegant shape of the large bloom is derived from the mother, while the color is similar to that of Brunner. It was originated by Louis Weigand of S-den, Germany.

Wood ashes contain from 4 to 6 per cent. of potassium when unleached. Sandy soils are likely to lack in potassium. Wood ashes also contain a large percentage of lime. This is valuable for correcting acidity of soils.

The John Baer tomato, introduced last spring as the very earliest, from reports received does not seem to support the introducer's claims. In some cases it ripened with older varieties and we have received no reports where it was earlier than other tomatoes. The Louisiana State experiment station considers it Chalk's Jewell renamed. Earliness in some cases ripened two weeks ahead of the Baer.

Army worms on lawns can be kept under control by spraying with arsenic of lead six pounds to 100 gallons of water. Powdered lead arsenate may also be used, one pound mixed with eight pounds of flour, dusting the mixture over the grass. Arsenate of lead is a deadly poison, and great care should be exercised to keep it away from children and domestic animals.

The soft or silver maple is a much shorter lived tree than the hard maples. The soft maple is subject to severe attacks of borers and after a winter storm the limbs break where they have been weakened by the holes of the borers, often spoiling the shape of the tree. The red and sugar maples are called hard maples because their wood is harder than the silver maple. The hard maples therefore are better for street or lawn trees. The wood of the hard maple is much more valuable than the silver maple. It is used for furniture and flooring.

No education can be considered complete that does not include a knowledge of the common things of nature which surround and minister to human life. To know the trees by name, to be able to tell the birds by their songs or plumage, to be familiar with the common flowers and grasses, animals and insects, is worth the while and a source of great enjoyment, and he who obtains this knowledge in early life by actual association has much to be thankful for. He has made a good start in life.—Frank L. Bruce in Tree Talk.

The hickory bark borer is causing the loss of many hickory trees. So far no remedy has been discovered to keep this insect in check. Fertilize the trees heavily to help them resist the attacks of the borer. Severely infested trees should be removed and burned.

Oaks are suffering from attacks of the oak borer and chestnut borer. The remedy is to gather the fallen twigs in which the larva pupate and destroy them.

Winter pruning is better for trees than fall pruning. The cuts heal quicker and better when the pruning is done in cold weather.

June bugs, the large brown beetles so numerous during May and June, have caused considerable trouble this year to shade trees, covering the ground during the night with half-eaten leaves. Spray with arsenate of lead at the rate of ten pounds to fifty gallons of water.

Dandelions are coming into general use in America for salad greens. They have been used in Europe for a long time. The flavor is greatly improved by blanching the leaves. To do this place an inverted flower pot over each plant for a while before the leaves are gathered.

New York is the seventeenth State in size and fourth in the value of farm products. New York is first in the value of beans, cut flowers, fruits and dairy products. New York being a commercial rather than an agricultural State only one man out of eight lives directly by the soil. No other State with the exception of California grows so great a variety of products in commercial quantities. The land along the shore of Lake Ontario is the most highly developed horticultural region in the world with the possible exception of certain valleys on the Pacific coast. More apples are grown in Wayne county than in the whole State of Missouri, more barrels of apples in Orleans county than boxes of apples on the Pacific coast. People contemplating going West to raise fruit should first consider the great possibilities of New York State.

A SPRAY FOR PLUM APHIS.

Thirty pounds of soap, preferably soft soap, one gallon of coal oil, three pounds of naphthalene and nine parts of water for the stock solution. When boiled until the soap is dissolved it will readily mix. Eighteen pounds of the stock solution should be added to 100 gallons of water. Spraying should be done in the spring before the buds swell.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

Pruning is almost prehistoric in origin and is popularly supposed to be the kindergarten operation in fruit growing, yet as now practised it is a hit and miss cutting, sawing, chopping and shearing out of shoots, twigs, branches and limbs, designated by such expressive terms as "cutting back," "heading in," "dehorning" and "thinning out the wood." There must always be a difference in the details of pruning, but there are a few general facts and principles which every one who prunes should know. These, briefly stated, are as follows:

Winter pruning increases the vigor of the plant. Summer pruning decreases the vigor of the plant. Prune weak growing varieties heavily in the winter, strong growing sorts lightly. Overpruning induces the growth of suckers. Heavy pruning young trees delays fruiting.

All pruning must take into account the habit of growth of the tree; some fruits bear on this year's wood, others on last year's wood and still others on older growth; pruning must take this into account.

A man can care for his trees better if he makes a sharp distinction between pruning and training trees. The operations of pruning, as given above, have to do with the modification of the vigor and fruitfulness of the plants, but training, properly speaking, aims to keep the trees in manageable shape. Training, then, as to whether high or low headed, open centered or close centered, one storied or two storied, depends largely upon the convenience and the whims and prejudices of the grower. It is probably more important that a definite ideal be chosen and adhered to than that any particular choice be made.—New York State Department of Agriculture.

LOOK FOR ARMY WORM MOTHS WITH ONE COLORED WING.

Every one interested in the destruction of the army worm pest is requested by the United States Department of Agriculture to look out for army worm moths with one artificially colored wing. The Department's entomologists are catching army worm moths where they are plentiful, coloring one wing of each, and then liberating them in the same territory, so that they may determine whether these moths fly directly west or open centered or close centered, and how quickly and far they will spread. A better knowledge of the habits of this pest should enable the Department to better its spread. No moths are to be let loose where their liberation could possibly add to the natural damage.

The moths are already showing themselves in Virginia and in Maryland, and the Department's agents are catching specimens at Portsmouth and Charlottesville in Virginia and Hagerstown in Maryland. The agents at Portsmouth are applying a red stain to one wing of each specimen caught, those at Charlottesville a black or yellow stain, and those at Hagerstown a violet color. Then the moths are left to follow the natural course they would have pursued.

"Look for the army worm moth with a colored wing during the present month." Any one observing a marked specimen will aid in the campaign by reporting the fact to the Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C. When its presence has been noted, the moth should be destroyed.

How to Recognize the Moth.

The wings of the army worm moth, when outspread, measure about one and a half inches from tip to tip. The body is about half this length. The general shape of the moth with its wings outspread is triangular. The moths will hover about the lights in the evening. On farms, they will be found on the outside of screens and doors at night. They will probably not be observed in the daytime. On dark, hot, close nights, such as precede thunder storms, they will probably be especially noticeable.

The army worm pest has caused considerable damage to the crops and lawns this summer throughout the northern United States east of the Mississippi. The worms are only now disappearing in northern Maine and Michigan, which were probably hatched from the eggs of moths migrating from more southern portions of the country. With the additional knowledge that this experiment will give, the Department hopes to control the spread of the pest more completely in coming years.

A farmer in Texas undertook to make his Congressman see a joke. So he wrote for some few sacks and suggested a package of macaroni seed. The solemn M. C. took this farmer right at his word and wrote back:

"I have ordered the seed sent you from the Agricultural Department and wish to congratulate you in your efforts to grow this very valuable plant. It is the cultivation of macaroni that paid the war debt of Italy and has made it one of the wealthiest nations in the world."

world. I do not see why the rich soils of Red River county would not grow this to the extent of making it, in connection with its long staple cotton, the wealthiest agricultural spot on the globe."

The Italians paid their war debt by eating macaroni rather than by planting the seeds; but what is a little thing like that to a Congressman? If he can plant a macaroni seed and raise a vote it is certainly a productive seed. But he cannot fool the farmers any more or buy them with a 10 cent package of seeds.—Rural New Yorker.

SURGERY FOR SICK TREES.

A cavity in a decayed tree is something like a cavity in a decayed tooth. If an unreliable tree surgeon who has been called in to save the tree only partially removes the diseased part of the wood, uses no antiseptic coatings in the cavity, and fills it up with cement, the tree is no more cured than is a person whose decayed tooth has not been properly filled by a dentist. The only difference is that after the tree cavity has been covered, if the work has not been properly done, the tree has no way of making its trouble known except by further decay.

Within the last decade there has been a great increase in demand for surgeons to repair decaying shade trees, but the possibilities of practicing fraud in this profession, like the instance just cited, have tempted so many unreliable people to dabble in the science that tree surgery has fallen somewhat into disrepute.

As in all professions, there are reliable and unreliable men and firms competing for contracts in tree surgery. In recent years so many occasions have arisen when property owners felt the necessity of calling in commercial tree surgeons to attend to their trees that there are now numerous firms, both honest and dishonest, engaged in the work. Usually tree surgery is practised in connection with some nearly related line, but often it is taken up as a business of itself. When a blight such as the chestnut bark disease infects the trees of a district, the community, or individuals in it, will often spend considerable money to control "tree ravages" which may rob the whole district of its trees. An affection like the chestnut bark disease is contagious. It requires scientific knowledge of the disease to know whether an affected tree should be destroyed at once or is worth treating. It requires scientific training to understand the manner of growth of the fungi causing the disease and what treatment is best.

Many individuals who have had faith in tree surgery have lost it through following the advice of unreliable tree surgeons who claimed to be able to diagnose a case, but whose main interest was to collect a good sum of money for their work.

Besides the careless filling of decayed cavities in trees, there are other practices of certain so-called "tree surgeons" that do the trees more harm than good. Many of these "surgeons," as well as the people who employ them, do not realize the danger arising from fresh injuries to a tree. The tree owner should realize that prompt attendance to fresh injuries will largely do away with the need of tree surgery fifteen or twenty years hence. The tree surgeon must realize that if he makes fresh injuries in the living bark when treating decayed portions they are laying the tree open to more dangers of infection that will result in further decay.

Just as the person is subject to infection through cuts and scratches, trees are rendered subject to infection by having their living bark torn. Notwithstanding this, many tree surgeons use pruning hooks and climbing spurs and cut fresh gashes in the tree. To break off small dead branches a workman may use a long pruning hook as though it were a club. In doing so the hook usually causes injury to the young bark near by. Every new wound may furnish a new point of entrance for decay, even though the large dead branch may have been removed.

The use of climbing spurs should be particularly avoided on trees in vicinities where there is a contagious infection. They simply render the treated tree all the more liable to catch the disease which is "in the air."

All properly equipped firms of commercial surgeons should have ladders ready at hand for use on trees. Ladders, ropes and rubber soled shoes will allow a man to reach practically every part. Reliable estimates indicate that it takes somewhat longer, perhaps 25 per cent. on an average, to do work on a tree when these are used instead of climbing spurs, and this is one reason why many firms who value remuneration more than reputation use the spurs.

Owners are urged to have a definite written contract with the tree surgeon they employ, and the following is suggested as a model for such contract.

(1) No climbing spurs shall be used on any part of a tree.

(2) The shoes worn by the workmen shall have soft rubber bottoms.

(3) Ordinary commercial orange shellac shall be applied to the outer edges of sapwood and cambium (which is the soft formative tissue from which the new wood and bark originate) within five minutes after the final trimming cut is made.

(4) All cut or shellacked surfaces shall be painted with commercial creosote, followed by thick coat tar.

(5) All diseased, rotten, discolored, water soaked or insect eaten wood shall be removed in cavity work and the cavity inspected by the owner or his agent before it is filled.

(6) Only a good grade of Portland cement and clean, sharp sand in no weaker mixture than 1 to 3 shall be used to fill cavities.

(7) The contractor shall repair free of expense any defects that may appear in the work within one year.

If the owner prefers to have a cavity filled with asphalt or other material instead of cement, the contract can be altered accordingly. If it is desirable to substitute some other preparation for shellac, this can be done. Similarly, under certain conditions, various other modifications may be made, although alterations in Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 7 should be made with caution. It may so happen that if all insect eaten wood is removed, the tree may be dangerously weakened, under such conditions the diseased matter can be removed to solid wood and the cavity fumigated. Other suggestions along these lines may be found in the pamphlet "Practical Tree Surgery," issued by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

But, as before stated, I feel that to the

HARD CAREFUL WORK IS BARRON'S RECIPE

British Poultryman Tells of His Methods Which Have Brought Success.

BUSINESS IS SERIOUS ONE

Should Not Be Undertaken by Those Who Expect an Easy Time.

By TOM BARRON.

It has been my great privilege to travel among the poultrymen in many sections of America and investigate the business side of the poultry industry in this great country. The more I learn about conditions here the greater my amazement at the positively unlimited opportunities which are presented by the industry to those who have the ability and energy to take full advantage of the situation.

And so I congratulate you for the very favorable conditions which maintain here. Probably there is no part of the world in which one finds so many favorable factors. You have a tremendous and rapidly growing population and vast areas of available land at comparatively low prices. Poultry feeds are also offered at low rates. And finally, the consumption of poultry products seems to be increasing and prices moving steadily upward. We make the production of market eggs a profitable business in England, though quotations on feeds are higher than yours and the price of eggs averages somewhat lower.

From my knowledge of your conditions and as a result of my many years of experience as a practical poultry farmer operating under more unfavorable circumstances, I can conscientiously state this opinion: That any man or woman of average bodily strength and intelligence, who loves the country and country life, may find in poultry keeping in America an opportunity to live normal, healthy, independent lives, securing therefrom satisfactory income. Of course this statement is based upon the assumption that the business will be studied constantly and that the details will be given strict attention. The price of success in this line is the same as in other businesses or professions—hard work.

Referring again to this matter of income or financial profit, I know that in England a good poultry farmer making a specialty of the production of market eggs can clear \$1 a hen each year. Some, you understand, is not return above all expenses of feed, hire, labor, feed, etc. And an energetic man can care for from 1,000 to 2,000 layers. As previously explained, the margin of profit should be greater in America with a corresponding increase in income.

Possibly this amount of income may not appear attractive to many city people. But remember this: City salaries are a considerable part of the wages or salary. A house to live in, vegetables in abundance, fruits of various kinds, poultry and dairy products. Further, one's clothing is simpler and less expensive, and there is not the steady outgo for the purchase of things with which the city family is constantly tempted.

So a dollar in the country is much more valuable than in the city. I speak with considerable feeling when considering the possibilities of the poultry industry, as I know what poultry keeping has done for me. About eighteen years ago I gave up my trade, which I was well established, burned my bridges behind me and started in a new line—poultry keeping. And now I have but one regret—that I did not make the jump earlier. I know that my poultry farm at Carleton near Preston, England, though much smaller than some of your great establishments, has yielded me a much greater income than my old trade. In fact, than I could have obtained from my old occupation, even under the best possible conditions. And so I can in all sincerity say to others that there are fine openings in this line for the ambitious man who will meet the conditions. The field is broad, the lists are open.

What I would like to leave the impression that what success I have had has come easily. It is the result of hard, consistent, continuous work. As you say, I have been compelled to stick to my job.

Any one who expects to find in the poultry business a lazy life and a quick easy road to fortune will be greatly disappointed. I wish to again emphasize the fact that one must work if he is to force ahead. But there is this to be said: The work is intensely interesting and is varied, differing in this respect from the monotonous factory work often found in office, store and shop. Further, the occupation is a healthful one, due to the constant exercise in the open air. One can enjoy three good meals each day and sleep soundly at night.

In my opinion, too, the producer of foodstuffs is a benefit to his countrymen. The farmer is really the foundation of national wealth and prosperity. He feeds and is not parasite on society. So the poultry farmer may take an honest pride in his work, since he is at once helping himself and benefiting his nation.

I am particularly interested in those who are just making a beginning in the keeping of fowls, those who have everything before them. Success or failure is largely determined by the manner in which one's start is made. Of course mistakes may be corrected, but they are always expensive, and it is best to avoid them. So possibly I may be pardoned for pointing out a few practical points to those who are the result of nearly a score of years of practical experience and observation.

Personally I am most interested in the commercial or utility side of the industry. I believe that the principal duty of a hen is to produce eggs for the table. The larger the number of eggs a hen lays the higher her value to me. And I am forced to believe that this view is being generally adopted and that the larger production of poultry keepers are placing business ability higher in the scale than mere beauty of form or color when making selections for their flocks.

Now—Rather long, not too thick. Head—Small rather narrow, with full, bright eye. Rather short, stout bill. Comb fine in texture. Size not as important as texture.

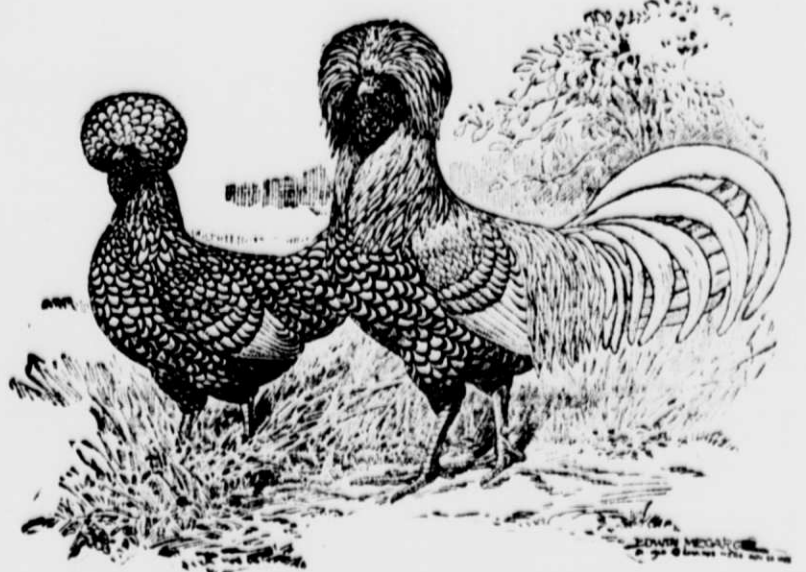
Body—Rather long, not too thick. Legs—Broad, prominent and rather long. Back long and wide across the hips. Good cushion. In short, a square-built bird with body held at such an angle as to throw the stern much lower than the breast.

Legs—Medium in length and set well apart. Feet—Carried rather high. The whole appearance of the bird should be trim and active.

The above, in brief, outlines my method of breeding and selecting heavy layers. It is given to the poultrymen of America in the hope that it may be of benefit to them.

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POLISH FOWL BEAUTIFUL



The Polish breed as a whole is unusually beautiful and striking in appearance, though not highly valued for utility purposes. Bearded Silver Polish are particularly ornamental. Their color is white, clean and regularly marked with black, as shown above. Crests and beards should be large in size and evenly developed, these points being highly valued by fanciers. The hens lay very well, their eggs being small to medium in size and white shelled.

PROVIDE FOR UTILITY FOWL.

Special Classes Have Been Added at Allentown Fair.

The catalogue of the poultry department of the Allentown fair is ready for delivery. There has been added this year a special department for egg laying and best types of poultry and capons and for market eggs and regular and special prizes are offered in all these classes. In spite of the fact that the prize money is the same as in fancier classes, no entry fee of any sort is charged this year. First prize will be \$4, second prize \$2, third prize \$1.

The breeders of utility fowls have been clamoring for recognition in poultry shows and the management of the poultry department of the Allentown fair has decided that the present seems a good time for beginning. It is to be hoped that the breeders of utility fowls for egg production and for market poultry will recognize the fact that the management has endeavored to meet what seems to be a growing demand and place their fowls in competition for prizes. If but few entries are made the management will be justified in assuming that the agitation for such a department was the idle talk of a few enthusiasts.

The management of the Allentown fair has induced T. P. McGraw, president of the poultry department of the national Correspondence School, to act as judge. Mr. McGraw was one of the pioneers in the poultry show organization of the country and he is also a member of the American Poultry Association. He has taken a great interest in utility breeds of fowls, and his consent to act as judge at the Allentown fair should arouse great interest and induce many persons to send their fowls and their eggs for exhibition in these special classes.

For premium list write Harry B. Schall, general secretary, Allentown Fair, Allentown, Pa. For information of any sort in the poultry department write to W. Theo. Wittman, Allentown, Pa.

These are many good systems of feeding. I prefer to use moist mash, but I know the dry mash system is all right, since my birds have made such good records in the various American laying competitions where this plan is followed.

But regardless of the feeding method adopted, make it a rule to use high grade feed. Inferior feeds mean lessened production and loss.

Careful feeding is important, but careful, intelligent breeding is more so. Some hens will not lay regardless of how they are fed. Of the two tendencies toward heavy egg production is surely inherited, and this valuable characteristic can surely be intensified where proper breeding methods are pursued.

The basis of success in this work is a knowledge of the pedigree and performance of the individual. This applies to poultry as in other lines of stock breeding, and, of course, it indicates the persistent use of the trap nest in the breeding pen.

I would advise any one to secure good foundation stock when taking up this line. Much time may be saved by taking advantage of the work which others have already done. Start with two or three unrelated pens in order that close inbreeding may be avoided without bringing in unrelated blood of unknown value. Trap nest the selected females and use the heavy layers for breeding purposes the next season. Use only such as are strong and vigorous and which lay eggs of the desired type.

To the man who has an unrelated male which is the son of a heavy layer. This matter is of greatest importance and must be disregarded.

For fall laying—which also means winter laying—has been known. Health and strength are demanded and must be apparent in the strain if permanent success is to be had.

All chicks should be toe marked so that both sire and dam are known. Again health and strength are demanded and must be apparent in the strain if permanent success is to be had.

Give the chick the most careful attention. Discard all weaklings. Health and strength are demanded and must be apparent in the strain if permanent success is to be had.

Retain every breeding male which shows the ability to throw good pullets. Use them as long as they are capable of fertilizing the eggs of their mates, regardless of the age. I believe that a tested breed male is worth a small fortune to any poultryman.

In conclusion, I would like to say a word about egg tests. I know that many people hold the view that there is no egg test, no physical characteristics which indicate the ability to produce many eggs. With this I differ. I will frankly state the points which I like to see in my layers.

Size—Medium for the breed, tending toward neither extreme.

Plumage—Rather tight in feather. Head—Small rather narrow, with full, bright eye. Rather short, stout bill. Comb fine in texture. Size not as important as texture.

Body—Rather long, not too thick. Legs—Broad, prominent and rather long. Back long and wide across the hips. Good cushion. In short, a square-built bird with body held at such an angle as to throw the stern much lower than the breast.

Legs—Medium in length and set well apart. Feet—Carried rather high. The whole appearance of the bird should be trim and active.

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POULTRY DIRECTORY

SUPPLIES

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Keep the molting process going and keep the digestion right.
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Poultry Regulator
Pratts' Poultry Regulator is a powerful tonic for molting hens. It contains the most perfect food for the system, and it is the only food that will keep the molting process going and keep the digestion right. It is the only food that will keep the molting process going and keep the digestion right. It is the only food that will keep the molting process going and keep the digestion right.

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A
A splendid tonic prepared by Dr. Hess, M. D. D. V. S. Feed it now and get your poultry in the best of health. It will help them mature rapidly. It is the only food that will keep the molting process going and keep the digestion right. It is the only food that will keep the molting process going and keep the digestion right. It is the only food that will keep the molting process going and keep the digestion right.

MISCELLANEOUS
CAPONIZE YOUR SEEDS CORRECTLY
Caponize for more money than any other poultry. Capons are easy to make with an ideal Caponizing Table. Send stamp for literature. J. T. WELLS, 172 Kearney St., Paterson, N. J.

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This bureau acts as a clearing house for all poultry information. It tells you how, when and where to buy stock, and it tells you the prices of all poultry. It is the only bureau of its kind in the country. Write for literature. New York Sun, N. Y.

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